

The Lancaster Gazette.

Saturday Evening, June 1, 1850

THE CONVENTION.—On yesterday the discussion upon the Legislative Department was continued—several gentlemen again renewing the debate upon the question of annual and biennial sessions.

The *Journal* says that the committee upon the Executive Department have made their report. It gives the Governor's power to return a bill with his objections, when if the Legislature see proper to again pass it by a majority, it becomes a law.

This will be acted upon when the Convention finishes its present discussion.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—On Monday next, the delegates to the Southern Convention, appointed to devise ways and means for the safety and protection of the interests and institutions of the South, are to meet at Nashville. A list of the delegates only shows 36 from Alabama, 18 from Georgia, 13 from Mississippi, 10 from Florida, 3 from Tennessee and 2 from North Carolina; and even some of these do not feel inclined to go. The seven other Southern States, a majority of the whole in point of population, have appointed no delegates.

NEW ROUTE TO RIO.—Lieut. Maury professes to have discovered a new route to the Equator, by which a saving of time will be made by vessels going via Rio. He has sent to the Secretary of the Navy a tabular statement of 88 vessels by his new route and of 73 by the old or usual route to Rio. The average passage by the old route is 41 days, while by the new the passage has frequently been made in 19 or 20 days. The route to Brazil, China and India is shortened about two weeks by the new route. The average passage to the Equator during the six winter and spring months is shortened ten days, and during the whole year it is shortened an average of one week.

More than a thousand merchant vessels are sailing Lieut. Maury in his investigations, and he asks for three small government vessels to assist him.

RIGHT ABOUT.—The *Statesman* is of the opinion that "stumping" the State this year won't pay expenses. It was generally understood, prior to the nomination of Judge Johnston, that Judge Wood intended meeting the people face to face; but our Judge being an excellent Wood-chopper, the friends of our Judge have concluded not to give ours a chance of "stumping" him. Tall wood will fall, nevertheless.

CHOLERA AND FEVER AT HAVANA.—A letter from Havana, May 14th says: "The cholera continues its ravages, 64 deaths having been reported by the Commission for today (yesterday) which is, however, quite moderate in a population of 280,000, the lower orders of whom, (and it is in that class that it chiefly prevails) are not the most cleanly in their habits."

"There is yellow fever here, too, and the victims are not few, and the weather rather fosters its continuance,—the thermometer ranging from 83 at 8 A. M. to 87 at 4 P. M., steadily, from day to day."

WEIGHT AND VALUE OF EGGS.—It is most extraordinary that the varieties in weight and value of eggs as an article of merchandise, should have been so universally overlooked. So far as known, it has always been the custom every where to sell eggs by number, without respect to size, weight or peculiar quality. Yet no subtlety can be greater. It has been ascertained, by careful experiments recently made by the author, that the fair average weight for a dozen eggs is 22½ ounces. Recently, on application to a provision dealer, he made answer to the enquiry addressed in him, that he made no difference in the price of his eggs. On examination of his stock it appeared that the largest eggs weighed 24 ounces per dozen, and the smallest, only 14½ ounces. In the one case, a fraction over 11 eggs would equal the average weight of a dozen, and in the other it would require over 18 eggs to reach the proper weight. It appeared, to our mutual astonishment, that the difference in weight between the two kinds was about the same, while the price was the same.—Dr. Bennett's Poultry Book.

NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "The scientific world has been in a state of commotion during the whole week, in consequence of the publication of the discovery of the fusion and crystallization of carbon. The Sorbonne has been crowded for the last few days to behold the result of this discovery, in the shape of a tolerably sized diamond of great lustre, which M. Despretz, the happy discoverer, submits to the examination of every chemist or scientist who chooses to visit him. He declares that, so long ago as last autumn, he had succeeded in producing the diamond, but in such minute particles as to be visible only through the microscope, and, fearful of raising irony and suspicion, he had kept the secret, until, by dint of repeated experiments and great labor, he had completed the one he now offers to public view. Four solar lenses of immense power, aided by the tremendous galvanic pile of the Sorbonne, have been the means of producing the result he now offers to display the experiment whenever it may be required. The diamond produced is of the quality known in the East as the black diamond, one single specimen of which was sold by Prince Kossloff to the late Duke of York for the enormous sum of twelve thousand pounds!"

Congress has been memorialized to send a *Ship of War* to carry out delegates to the peace Convention.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Our telegraphic despatches gave full and accurate accounts of the late attempts upon Cuba and we need add but little more to complete the history of the operations.

The expeditionists first sailed in the brig *Suzan* and the barque *Georgiana*, and the *Steamer Creole*. These effected a junction at the Isle of Mague, where the whole number, about 600, went on board the *Creole* and sailed for Cardenas. The account of the two engagements and the subsequent flight of the invaders was given in our reports. The barque and brig were captured by the Spanish Steamer *Pizarro*, from which were taken the prisoners spoken of in our first despatch.

The *Pizarro* chased the *Creole* until it reached Key West and it is said would have captured her had the *Pizarro* not run aground. As it was she reached the wharf a few minutes after. The Spanish officers offered a reward of \$150,000 for the delivery of Gen. Lopez, and also held a consultation as to the propriety of boarding the *Creole* in the harbor of Key West. It is also stated that they went so far as to throw up the ports of the *Pizarro* and prepare to fire, but this was prevented by the interposition of one of our national vessels.

The *Creole* was taken possession of by the United States officers and the parties left. We also have an account of the operations published by one of the General's staff, in which it is stated that it was his intention, after leaving Cardenas, to land on the other extreme of the Island, but his wishes were frustrated by the refusal of his men to follow, who stationed an armed party at the compass to see that the direction of the steamer was not changed.

A despatch from Washington states that two additional vessels, with about 1,500 troops, have been captured by the *Pizarro*, and that the whole expedition has proved a complete failure.

The inhabitants of the Island, no doubt unexpectedly to the invaders, would have nothing to do with them and suffered them to be slaughtered or taken prisoners. In all it is said that 1,500 prisoners have been taken.

The same despatch says that the foreign officers will immediately be shot; foreign privateers will be employed at hard labor upon the public works; and the Yankees will be returned to the United States Government. This latter resolve of the Cuban authorities, under the circumstances, is the best disposition of the prisoners that could have been made, as it entirely prevents any excitement in this country on the ground that "American blood has been spilled upon American soil."

Take it all in all, this was the most magnificent enterprise undertaken upon very small capital we have heard of for some time, and has proved the most magnificent failure that is recorded in the historical narratives of piratical adventures. It has not even one redeeming quality—not a single act of daring bravery or unbridled licentiousness to enable it to make its mark—and the authors of the expedition seem to have been afraid of making even a plausible show of courage. They landed at a very small town, but poorly provided with means of defence, and after burning the Governor's palace and killing a few Spaniards, they made a hasty retreat. A piratical craft, with about one hundred men, has frequently made bolder demonstrations and created greater consternation. Captain Kidd would have been ashamed to own himself the father of such an expedition. We are inclined to think that the reports about the elite of the Mexican campaign being engaged in the undertaking, are all erroneous—that is not the way in which American volunteers generally conduct themselves.

But it is fortunate for all parties, we imagine, that the affair has thus ended.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE L. ECKERT. HAS removed his CABINET WARE ROOM to Main street, in Stuber's Building, two doors East of the Hocking Valley Bank, where he will keep on hand a large and complete assortment of Cabinet Furniture, than ever before, and manufactured as usual by the best workmen, of the best material and in the very latest style—consisting in part of the following:

French, Serpentine & Plain Sofas of various styles; **MAHOGANY BOOTHING AND SETTING CHAIRS** of different kinds; **Serpentine Centre TABLES** of reduced prices; **Pier, Card, Dressing, End, Dining and Tea Tables**; **Yankee Lockers** Secretaries and Book Cases; **French, Serpentine and plain Dressing Bureaus**; **Malagony and plain Bureaus**, very cheap; **Wardrobes**, Wash-stands and Work-stands; **Benches**, Hair and Spring Mattresses, very low; **BEDSTEADS OF ALL KINDS**, and all other articles in his line that may be called for. Having a large and select stock on hand, he will dispose of the same at reduced prices, and as low as any man sells articles of equal quality at auction.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his old customers and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Under his new arrangement he will be able to give a more general satisfaction to the public.

GEORGE L. ECKERT.

Lancaster, March 29, 1850.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES. THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his Shop to the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, one door East of Jackson's Store. He still keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, ready made, and is prepared to manufacture work to order on the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN M. MILLER.

LAW OF OHIO—By Authority.

AN ACT

To amend existing laws relative to width of county roads upon state lands.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in opening and constructing county roads upon the state lands of this State, it shall be discretionary with the commissioners of the county through which said road passes, to determine the width of said road to be given by the owners of real estate adjoining the same; Provided, however, that said owners shall in no case be required to give more than thirty nor less than fifteen feet.

Sec. 2. That the citizens residing along the line of any county road already established, may, at the discretion of the county commissioners, and upon petition presented and notice given according to existing laws, have all the benefits arising from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 22, 1850.

AN ACT

To carry into effect an act entitled "an act to provide for the sale of the Western Reserve School Lands," passed February 17, 1849.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That John Codding of Medina county, Thomas Hamilton of Erie county, and Darius Adams of Cuyahoga county, are hereby appointed a board of appraisers, who shall meet in the town of Defiance, in Defiance county, on the 22d day of May next, or if prevented from meeting on that day, as soon thereafter as may be practicable, and proceed under the act to which this is an amendment to appraise by lots of eighty acres each, unless said appraisers shall be of opinion that the proceeds of the sales of said lands will be increased by a division into smaller parcels, in which case said appraisers may so appraise the same and not less, except in cases of fractions of lots, the lands described in the aforesaid act of February 17, 1849; also any lands selected since the passage of said act, being Western Reserve lands, or any portion of the same, returned to their appropriation to the Auditor of State, on or before the first Monday of July next.

Sec. 2. That Woolsey Wells, who was appointed by the last General Assembly agent for the sale of said lands, shall obtain from the Auditor of State a certified copy of said appraisements, as soon as it shall be made, and forthwith thereafter shall proceed to give notice and offer said lands at public sale, according to the provisions of the aforesaid act.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of State shall immediately after the passage of this act send by mail a certified copy of the same to each of said appraisers and said agent.

Sec. 4. That whenever the said appraisers shall be notified by the Governor of the State of Ohio that the residue of the lands due to the Western Reserve are selected, and the title thereof confirmed, it shall be the duty of said appraisers immediately thereafter to view and appraise each residue of said lands, and make return of their appraisement to the Auditor of State, whose duty it shall be forthwith thereafter to furnish to said agent a certified copy of said appraisements of said lands, and said agent shall give notice and offer the same for public sale according to the provisions of said act passed February 17, 1849.

Sec. 5. This act is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to prosecute in the name of the State of Ohio all trespasses upon and school lands, or any portion of the same, for which service he may be allowed such compensation as may be determined by the Governor, to be paid out of the proceeds of said sales.

Sec. 6. That so much of the act to which this is an amendment as is inconsistent with this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 22, 1850.

AN ACT

Further to amend the act entitled "an act to provide for the sale of the Western Reserve Turnpike Roads," passed March 12, 1845.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the trustees or commissioners of all Free Turnpike Roads which heretofore have been or may hereafter be established in this State, shall annually, on the first Monday in June, make a full settlement with the county commissioners of the several counties in or through which their respective roads may pass, of all their receipts and expenditures within such county, as such trustees or commissioners.

Sec. 2. Should such trustees or commissioners fail to make settlement as provided in the first section of this act, the county commissioners of the county in which such failure takes place, shall at the next term of the court of common pleas of the county, cause suit to be instituted against such trustees or commissioners, in the corporate name of the road, to enforce such settlement.

Sec. 3. Such suit shall be conducted by the prosecuting attorney of the county and such delinquent trustee or commissioner shall be held prima facie liable for the full amount of taxes and money which were applicable to the construction of said road, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of the county, and in all cases judgment shall be rendered against said trustees or commissioners for all the costs of suit.

Sec. 4. From any sum issued from the proper court to the sheriff or other proper officers of the county in which such trustees or commissioners shall respectively reside or may be found, and such officer shall serve and return the same in the same manner and under the same penalties as if such process had been issued from the clerk of the court of his own county.

Sec. 5. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 23, 1850.

AN ACT

To amend an act to provide for the regulation of turnpike companies, passed January 7th, 1847.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all turnpike road companies organized under the "act to provide for the regulation of turnpike companies," passed January seventh, 1847, be and they are hereby authorized to construct such part of the road as the directors of said company may deem expedient by making a track of plank not less than eight feet wide and three inches thick, and the remainder of the width of the road prescribed in the 9th section of the act herein named, of the other materials named in said 9th section.

Sec. 2. That all companies organized under said act are also authorized to take toll upon each and every mile which may be finished in addition to and adjoining the first five miles required to be finished by the act amending the act herein named, passed February 25th, 1845; Provided that no company shall have authority to take toll until all steps preliminary thereto as prescribed by the act to which this is an amendment have been taken, but the legislature may at any time change the rates of toll on any company hereafter incorporated, and prescribe the distance at which toll gates shall be erected from each other.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 21, 1850.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for 1850.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, to be paid for the year 1850, viz:

For payment of the members of the General Assembly, their clerks, assistant clerks, sergeant-at-arms, door keepers and messengers, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

For payment of the postage of the members, clerks and sergeant-at-arms of the General Assembly, a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

For paying the salaries of the Governor, auditor, treasurer and secretary of State, the attorney general, fund commissioners, members of the board of public works, librarian, and the warden, physician and directors of the penitentiary, a sum not exceeding a levy of six hundred dollars per annum for his services, commencing with the present fiscal year.

For paying the secretary of the governor, clerk in the auditor of state's office, two clerks in the treasurer's office, clerk in the secretary of state's office, and the secretary of the fund commissioners, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent fund for the governor, four thousand dollars.

For contingent fund for the auditor of state, two thousand dollars.

For contingent fund for the treasurer of state, one thousand dollars.

For payment of the salaries of the judges of the supreme court, president judges of the courts of common pleas, and judges of the superior and commercial courts of Cincinnati and the superior court of Cleveland, and the reporter of the court in bank, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For salaries of the superintendent, physician, steward and matron of the lunatic asylum, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For provisions, household expenses, clothing, servants, fuel, stationery, labor, medicines, contingent expenses, and repairs for the lunatic asylum, twenty-one thousand and eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of the superintendent and steward of the asylum for the deaf and dumb, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the teachers, matron, assistants and artisans of the asylum for the blind, three thousand five hundred dollars; which shall be paid quarterly, and a separate account thereof kept by the treasurer of the asylum.

For provisions, household expenses, clothing, fuel, labor, servants and contingent expenses of the asylum for the deaf and dumb, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the teachers, matron, assistants and artisans of the asylum for the blind, three thousand five hundred dollars; which shall be paid quarterly, and a separate account thereof kept by the treasurer of the asylum.

For clothing, provisions, furniture, labor, servants, stationery, materials for work-shop and contingencies, for the asylum for the blind, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For State library, six hundred dollars.

For stationery for the state, twelve thousand dollars.

For printing the bills, reports, journals, documents, and other matter ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives, including binding and covering, eighteen thousand dollars.

For printing, covering and binding the laws and Ohio reports, three thousand dollars.

For distribution of the laws, journals and documents, the sum of eight hundred dollars.

For the compensation and expenses of the adjutant general, the sum of three hundred dollars; to be paid on the certificate of the governor.

For the compensation and expenses of the quartermaster general, the sum of three hundred dollars; to be paid on the certificate of the governor.

For repairing, cleaning and taking care of the public arm and ordnance of the quartermaster general, to be paid upon the certificate of the governor, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

For payment of county treasurers' mileage one thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of convicts to the penitentiary and costs of prosecution, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of fuel for the legislature and public offices, eight hundred dollars.

For expenses and costs of state prosecutions and suits for claims, five hundred dollars.

For payment of engineers on the national road, one thousand four hundred dollars; to be paid out of the tolls thereof.

For additional salary of the clerk in the office of the treasurer of State, clerk in the office of the secretary of State, and the private secretary of the governor, two hundred dollars each; and that there be allowed the deputy warden of the penitentiary, the additional sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to his present annual salary.

Sec. 2. All claims allowed by the present General Assembly, by joint resolution or otherwise, shall be paid out of the balance of the appropriations, heretofore made for the payment of claims, which remain unexpended; and the auditor of state is hereby authorized to transfer to the general revenue fund, any moneys in the treasury belonging to other funds, which will not be needed during the current year, and all sums so transferred, shall be transferred from the general revenue when the taxes of 1850 shall be paid to the treasury.

Sec. 3. The appropriations made by this act are in addition to the balances remaining unexpended on the fifteenth of November, 1849.

Sec. 4. There shall be levied for the current year, upon the grand list of the State, in the manner prescribed by the "act for levying taxes upon all property in this State according to its true value," and the acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, for general revenue purposes, seven-tenths of one mill upon the dollar valuation, and for the common school fund, one-fifth of one mill

on the dollar of the valuation of property on the grand list.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 23, 1850.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act making appropriations for the year 1850.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the additional sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to the payment of the State officers for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and that the further sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the judicial officers of the State, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 23, 1850.

AN ACT

To amend the act for the relief of sureties and others in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That whenever any person, plaintiff in execution, or his agent having in good faith ordered a levy of execution upon property not subject thereto, and the same has been sold and applied on said judgment, and a recovery has been had against him by the owner of such property, and the person or persons so recovered against, and having paid the amount so recovered, may on motion in said court having control of said judgment, upon giving the judgment defendant notice of such motion, have the satisfaction so made from the sale of said property on execution vacated, and shall be entitled to collect the same for the use of the defendant or defendants named in said execution, in the same manner as if said levy and sale had not been made.

Sec. 2. Whenever any sheriff or other officer having an execution issued to him upon any judgment or decree, and a recovery shall have been had against him, in any court, of the value of said property, upon having paid said value, said officer, on motion before the court having control of said judgment, and it being shown to the court that due notice of said motion has been given to the defendant named in said execution, may have the satisfaction of said judgment or decree, so made from the sale of such property vacated; and execution shall issue for the same, for the use of said officer against whom such recovery has been had, the same as if such levy and sale had not been made.

Sec. 3. That whenever a defendant in any judgment, or decree, or the sureties or co-sureties of any such defendants shall by mistake, have directed any execution, issued on such judgment or decree, to be levied on any property not liable to such execution, and shall thereby have caused such judgment or decree to be wholly or in part satisfied, and shall have been compelled to pay the owner of such property, or his estate, in all actions now pending or hereafter instituted to be adjudged to have the same rights against any co-defendant in said judgment, and against any co-surety or principal in respect of the debt on which such judgment is founded, as though such satisfaction had, by due process of law, been made out of the property of such defendant, surety or co-surety so directing said levy.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 19, 1850.

AN ACT

In relation to judicial proceedings in favor of and against dissolved corporations.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any banking or other corporation may at any time after its dissolution, whether such dissolution occur by the expiration of its charter or otherwise, prosecute any suit at law or in equity in and by the corporate name of such dissolved corporation for the use of the party entitled to receive the proceeds of any such suit, upon any and all causes of action or claims, or which but for such dissolution would have accrued in favor of such corporation, in the same manner and with the like effect as if such corporation were not dissolved.

Sec. 2. Any such dissolved corporation may be sued at law or in equity in and by its corporate name, for or upon any cause of action accrued, or which but for such dissolution would have accrued against such corporation, in the same manner and with the like effect as if such corporation were not dissolved, and such suit either at law or in equity may be instituted against any such dissolved corporation, may be served by the sheriff or other proper officer, by delivering to any one of the assignees, trustees, receivers or persons having charge of the assets of such dissolved corporation, a copy thereof, or by leaving such copy at the residence of any such assignee, trustee, receiver or person having charge of such assets.

Sec. 3. Judgments and decrees in favor of or against such dissolved corporation, whether such judgment and decrees were rendered before or after such dissolution, and which have heretofore, or may at any time hereafter become dormant, may be revived in favor of or against such dissolved corporation as the case may be, in and by the corporate name of such dissolved corporation, in the same manner and with the like effect as if such corporation were not dissolved, and in all cases of such judgments or decrees against any such corporation, the writ of *accedere facias* or other proper process shall be served in the manner prescribed in the second section of this act for the service of process in suits against dissolved corporations.

Sec. 4. Writs of error upon judgments at law may be used, and bills of review in chancery may be exhibited in favor of or against any such dissolved corporation, and by its corporate name, in the same manner and with the like effect as if such corporation were not dissolved, and process thereon against any such dissolved corporation shall be served in the manner prescribed in the second section of this act.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of the fourteenth section of the act instituting proceedings against corporations not possessing banking powers, and to provide for the regulation of corporations generally, passed March 7, 1842, in relation to the appointment of trustees of a dissolved corporation, and its effects shall be taken and construed as extending only to those cases of dissolved corporations wherein no trustees or assignees or assignees thereof have been appointed by the stockholders, directors or managers thereof, and shall not extend to cases of dissolved corporations in which the corporation before its dissolution, or the stockholders, directors or managers thereof have been appointed, or may hereafter appoint a trustee or trustees, assignees or assignees thereof.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall at any time be construed as extending to or affecting the charter of any banking or other corporation, dissolved either by expiration of time or otherwise for any other purpose than that of judicial proceedings in favor of or against the same.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 23, 1850.

Sec. 1. I do hereby certify that I have examined and compared the above laws with the original copy and find them to be correct.

WILLIAM L. JEFFRIES, Auditor.

Greek Books.

GRAMMARS, DICTIONARIES AND READERS, Greek and Latin, by J. LEHMAN.

Lancaster, March 8, 1850.

Nails.

175 KEELS NAILS, of best quality for farm use, still cheaper, by F. BOPE.

Lancaster, May 1, 1849.

purpose than that of judicial proceedings in favor of or against the same.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 23, 1850.

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act for the redemption of lands and towns lots sold for taxes," passed March 3, 1831, and the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts now in force, in relation to the sale of lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes," passed March 12, 1845.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person entitled by law to redeem any land or town lot sold for taxes by any county auditor, or county treasurer, under and by virtue of any law of this State, may in any case where the purchaser at such tax sale has transferred his certificate, or is a non-resident of the county, within the time limited by law for such redemption, deposit with the auditor of the county within which such land or town lot is situated, an amount of money equal to that which may be required by law for such redemption, and the said auditor shall thereupon give to the person making the same, a receipt for such deposit, and the said deposit, when so made, shall operate as an extinguishment of all rights conferred by such sale. Provided, however, that when the name and residence of the holder of the certificate is known to the auditor, it shall be his duty forthwith to notify him by mail of the deposit and redemption as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The money so deposited shall be held by the county auditor in trust, for the owner or owners of the certificate of such tax sale, and shall be by him, upon the production and delivery of said certificate, paid over to such owner or owners, or his or their proper attorney.

Sec. 3. In all cases where such deposit shall not be made within two years from the time of the sale of lands or lots sold for delinquent taxes, or within six months from that of lots or lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes, the auditor shall, at the request of the person presenting such certificate, note such fact upon the back of said certificate, and sign his name thereto.

Sec. 4. When any tract or portion of land or town lot or part thereof is thus deemed, or any deposit thus made, it shall be the duty of the auditor of the county to note such redemption or deposit, the